FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

MARCH 6, 1915

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"Most of the pupils of most of our universities systematically resist being taught."

—President Wilson at the Berea College meeting, Washington, D. C., February 24

Vol. III March 6, 1915 No. 10

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Art Editor, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

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Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Non-Partisan

Object—

Securing an amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising women.

Membership—

Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will work without considering the interests of any national political party.

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News of the Week

Massachusetts' Suffrage Exhibit at Panama-Pacific Exposition

THE Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is having built for its exhibit in the suffrage booth at the Panama-Pacific Exposition a miniature Bunker Hill monument representing women's part in freeing Massachusetts. For instance, the colonizing period will be represented by some act of women in behalf of religious freedom. The time of the Revolution will be indicated by the service of women to national liberty. The cap of the monument will not be in place, to indicate that the freedom of women is not yet accomplished. The background will be a black velvet screen on which will be the portraits and statements of notable people who have helped the suffrage cause in Massachusetts.

Nevada Supports "Susan B. Anthony" Amendment

AT a meeting of the State Convention of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, at which the State Suffrage Society was changed into the Nevada Women's Civic League, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Nevada Women's Civic League, organized by the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, representing thousands of organized women voters of the State of Nevada, asks the Congress of the United States to submit to the several states a constitutional amendment enfranchising the women of America. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each of our representatives in Congress, and that each representative be asked to do all in his power to advance the submission of the national woman suffrage amendment, defeated in the House of Representatives on January 12, to the several states.

A copy of these resolutions was immediately forwarded to Senators Newlands and Pittman and to Congressman Roberts, of Nevada.

Women's Political Union for "Susan B. Anthony" Amendment

THE Women's Political Union of New York has withdrawn from the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The letter of resignation sent by Mrs. John Winters Brannan, the treasurer, says: "We regret the necessity for this decision, but there were two reasons which made it necessary. First, the need of every penny of our funds for the campaign work in New York, and second, the fact that we do not agree with the National Association in their support of the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment."

Indiana

THE Indiana suffrage bill, passed by the Senate, is still awaiting action by the House. This bill carries the right to vote for almost every official except Governor, and is consequently almost as effective in admitting women to the suffrage as a constitutional amendment would be.

Vermont

THE Vermont bill giving presidential and municipal suffrage to women, which passed the Senate by a vote of 29 to 10 on February 19th, was defeated in the House by a vote of 129 to 100 on February 24th. The close fight on a bill directly enfranchising women shows splendid suffrage strength in the state of Vermont.

Iowa

THE Iowa House of Representatives passed last week an amendment to refer the question of woman suffrage to the voters. Both Houses in Iowa have now twice acted favorably on the suffrage amendment. Iowa is, therefore, a full campaign state. The question will be voted upon by the electors in 1916.

South Dakota

ON February 25th, the South Dakota House passed an equal suffrage resolution by a vote of 57 to 30. If it is passed by the Senate also, South Dakota will become a campaign state in 1915.

Pennsylvania

THE Pennsylvania woman suffrage amendment was reported out of the Senate Judiciary General Committee by a vote of 8 to 7 on March 2d. It has already passed the House and is expected to pass the Senate by a substantial majority, insuring its submission to the voters next November.

Rhode Island

MRS. AGNES M. JENKS, President of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association and Chairman of the Legislative Committee of that State, has been in town to interview various Senators and Representatives. The hearing on the presidential suffrage bill in Rhode Island is to take place on March 9th, and Senator John D. Works of California, and also Congressman Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming have promised to go over to Rhode Island to speak at the hearing in favor of the bill. The interest in woman suffrage in Rhode Island is very keen. Mrs. Jenks and Mrs. Gallinger had an interview with U. S. Senator Henry F. Lippitt of Rhode Island, who assured them that, while he had taken no active stand, he was by no means opposed to equal suffrage. Mrs. Jenks feels that the attitude of the Republican Party in Rhode Island, considering the fact that the new Republican Governor has strongly endorsed the measure, is favorable.

The Women's Vote in Chicago

THAT women vote in large numbers when they have the right to has been shown once more by the part they took in the Chicago mayoralty primaries on February 23. Over 154,000 women voted, which was 77 per cent of the women registered. Of the registered men 70 per cent voted.

Women and War

IT has been announced that the French government has perfected plans for the care of babies soon to be born to French mothers who were the victims of the invading German soldiers. The prospective mothers are to be given medical care, and are to be relieved of all obligations toward the children, who will be brought up as wards of the state. These measures are taken in order to mitigate the distress of the mother, to prevent infanticide, and to conceal the origin of the child, so that unless the mother wishes to claim it, her experience may, as far as possible, be kept secret.

If the government, which now offers these poor panaceas to women, had been responsible to them for the past twenty years, peace might have been maintained and their present sufferings altogether avoided. It would seem inevitable that men will have now been forced to recognize what war does, women should unhesitatingly give them the right to say whether it should be declared.

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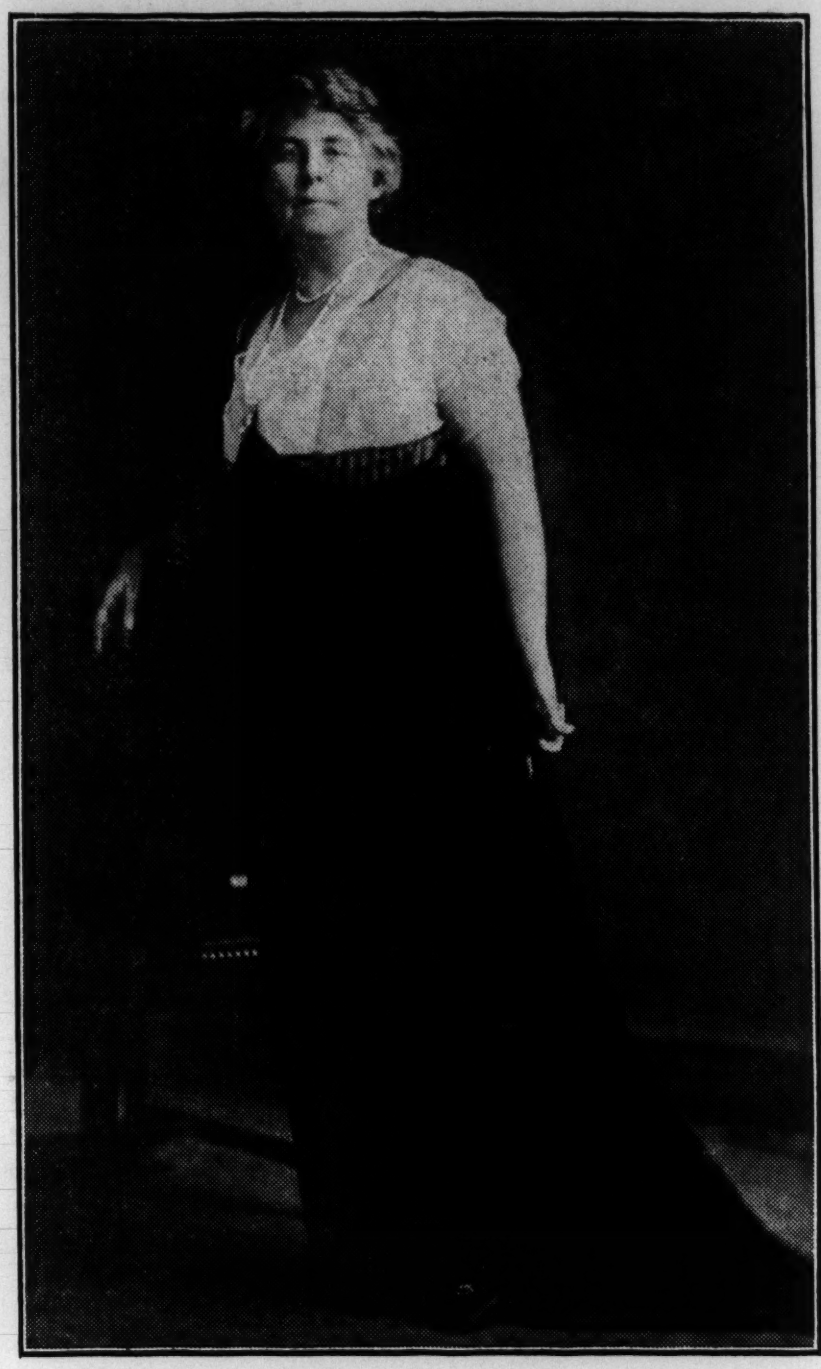
MEETING AT STUDIO HOUSE



MRS. JOHN JAY WHITE
Member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union

ON Sunday afternoon, February 28th, the members and friends of the Congressional Union gathered at Studio House, the beautiful home of Mrs. John Jay White; the meeting was one of a number which will be held to build up the "Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund." This fund is to be used for the sole purpose of furthering the passage through Congress of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, which Miss Anthony herself drafted, and to which she devoted the best years of her life. The campaign to raise this fund is being organized by Miss Isabelle Mott, of New York, a kinswoman of Lucretia Mott, first President of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

At the meeting last Sunday, Mrs. White presided; Dr. Cora Smith King, Treasurer of the National Council of Women Voters, spoke on her personal reminiscences of Miss Anthony; her speech is reproduced in part on page five. Miss Isabelle Mott made the collection speech, and added one hundred and thirty dollars to the fund.

At the close of the meeting Miss Hazel MacKaye read an episode in the life of Susan B. Anthony which she had dramatized for this occasion. Miss Hazel MacKaye is well-known as the pageant-writer of the suffrage movement; she planned the exquisite pageant on the steps of the Treasury building in Washington in 1913; and organized last year a pageant for the Men's League in New York City. The play presented last Sunday interpreted very beautifully Miss Anthony's personal character and the greatness of her public work; and was marked by dramatic merit of an exceptionally stirring quality. This play will be one of a series of dramatic episodes in the life of Susan B. Anthony, which Miss MacKaye is preparing and which will be available for the use of suffragists all over the country.

EARLY WORK FOR THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

A Reply to the Reverend Olympia Brown

DEAR Suffragists: In the issue of the *Suffragist* for February 20th, the Reverend Olympia Brown comments very kindly on some "Points on the Federal Amendment," written by me for the issue of February 6th.

(The comment is all the kinder because the "Points" were really only written as material for a "federal amendment voiceless speech;" and the author was slightly shocked to see them appear as a formal article in the *Suffragist*.)

The Reverend Olympia Brown calls attention to my statement that "Susan B. Anthony in 1875 first proposed and worked for a national amendment to give women the vote. That amendment in this Congress is known as the Bristow-Mondell Amendment." She states that Miss Anthony was working for a Constitutional Amendment to give women the vote, long years before that, in the sixties.

I think my statement was not entirely understood. It is well known that from 1867 to 1869 Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, and others of that splendid group, worked to secure the national enfranchisement of women by including the word "sex" as well as "color" in the proposed 15th Amendment; and that they supported the amendment introduced in 1868 by Pomeroy in the Senate and Julian in the House, making citizenship the basis of suffrage. But when the fifteenth amendment was passed by Congress in 1869 without the inclusion of women, the early Suffragists believed, on the authority of a number of constitutional lawyers, that they could still claim enfranchisement under the clauses of the 14th Amendment which stated, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the states wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." They therefore sought from Congress the passage of a "declaratory act," specifically including women in the operation of this amendment.

That point, however, was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States by Mrs. Virginia Minor in the case of Minor vs. Happersett. The Supreme Court rejected her argument and the case was lost in the year 1875.

In 1875 Miss Anthony drafted the amendment we have known in the 63d Congress as the Bristow-Mondell Amendment. This was the first Constitutional Amendment proposing simply the national enfranchisement of women. It was not introduced into Congress, however, so far as I can gather, until 1878, when it was proposed in the Senate by Senator Sargent of California.

It is most interesting to discuss the work of the pioneers of the suffrage movement. Some points connected with their history are still obscure, and any additional light thrown upon this heroic group cannot fail to be an inspiration to the young women of today.—*Matilda Hall Gardner.*

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10th, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25th, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12th, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS

LAST Thursday the 63rd Congress came to an end after nearly two years of continuous work. Suffragists can review with considerable satisfaction the progress of national woman suffrage during the life of this Congress.

Almost two years ago today, on March 3d, 1913, the recommencement of active work for the federal woman suffrage amendment, after years of Congressional inactivity on suffrage, was announced by a procession held in Washington, D. C., the day before the Inaugural Procession of the incoming President. At the head of the procession was carried a banner bearing the words "We demand an amendment to the constitution of the United States, enfranchising women;" and the battling throngs which stormed and almost overwhelmed the women marchers might well have typified the national forces of opposition which then seemed great enough to overwhelm the whole movement of which that banner was an emblem.

The women who organized that procession well remember how faint was the faith throughout the country at that time, that suffrage could be advanced federally. Even most of the workers who helped to make the procession possible expected that at its conclusion the suffrage hosts would leave Washington, and the actual business of winning the vote would continue in the separate states alone.

Today, in two short years, the national suffrage movement has gained extraordinary momentum. It is fair to say that suffragists all over the country now realize that their battle will be concluded, and concluded very soon, by national action; and the women in close touch with the work at Washington believe that the amendment will be passed through Congress in the next session.

Within the past two years, the suffrage amendment has been debated and voted upon in both houses of Congress, gaining a majority vote in the Senate and a heavy minority vote in the House.

NO one can appreciate how great a victory this legislative action represents if they do not understand the enormous official opposition encountered at Congress toward national woman suffrage.

The President of the United States, supported by a united party controlling both Houses, declared repeatedly that woman suffrage was not a question for national consideration at all. The House floor leader, Mr. Underwood, who had behind him a two-thirds' Democratic majority, also stated that woman suffrage was a question to be considered by State legislatures only. Judge Clayton, of Alabama, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which had our measure in charge, frankly told us we were foolish to ask even for a hearing before his committee, since they could not possibly take any action whatever upon the measure. Mr. Henry, of Texas, chairman of the Rules Committee, which controlled the allotment of time for action upon our amendment, announced that his committee could not allow the House to vote upon woman suffrage until they were instructed to do so by the Democratic caucus; and the caucus itself formally voted that woman suffrage was not a national issue.

In spite of this determination on the part of those who controlled the machinery of Congress to refuse to allow action in the House upon woman suffrage, our amendment was forced through two House committees and a vote was taken on the House floor—and the size of the vote for suffrage made it impossible for any party to declare in the future that suffrage is not an issue in national politics.

IT is needless to say that these advances were not made merely by the activities of women in the District of Columbia. They were secured because there exist in this country 4,000,000 women voters; and because the suffragists of the East were determined to report to the voters of the West the suffrage situation in Congress. Sooner or later, the refusal of the Democratic machine to allow the representatives of the people in the House so much as the opportunity to cast a vote upon woman suffrage, was bound to be recognized as indefensible; and the machine gave way.

The history of this session has plainly shown that we have already the strength to pass the suffrage amendment through Congress, if that strength is brought to bear upon Congress by any active organization. We have only one duty before us—to make clear our uncompromising demand for the immediate enfranchisement of the women of the nation;—and the battle will be won.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Report of Speech by Dr. Cora Smith King, Treasurer of the National Council of Women Voters

SUSAN B. ANTHONY embodied in her own life every aspect of the suffrage movement. She was the prototype of all women struggling for freedom. She was the prototype of the woman speaker, for she not only had to contend for the right of women to speak in public, but she lifted the reputation of women speakers by her own calm and effective oratory. Miss Anthony was not a great speaker in that she appealed to the heart and aroused to a great height the emotion of her audience. She appealed to our intellect and convictions; and then our own feelings came flooding after. Once the convictions were roused, the feeling followed, so the inspiration of her words was a permanent one, sowing the seeds of activity in many lives instead of causing a moment's emotional upheaval. Miss Anthony's voice was not a beautiful one—not an organ tone; but her voice was clear and its natural qualities and intonations carried as easily in a great theatre as mine does in this room.

Miss Anthony was the prototype too of the professional woman, for she was a teacher and struggled hard to elevate the status of women in that profession, to give them a voice in the conventions of teachers, and to put them on an equality with the men they worked with.

And she was the prototype also of the housewife. Who has not heard of Miss Anthony's wonderful cream biscuits? It is told that her brother once said to her at dinner, "I would rather that a woman should make biscuits like these than solve a problem in algebra," and we all know her prompt reply: "Why not do both?"

She was the prototype too of the taxpayer, for she was compelled to pay taxes in her own state and protested against the injustice of this compulsion, as women are doing at this very day.

And she was a prototype of the woman voter, for Miss Anthony voted as we women of the West are doing; only she was arrested for it, while we are encouraged on every side to do the whole duty of a citizen at the polls.

And because she was arrested and was willing to submit to arrest as a protest against unjust laws, she was a prototype of the women who are fighting for freedom in England. Miss Anthony had no hesitancy in breaking the law which she believed to be unjust and to which neither she nor any other woman had ever given consent.

But while Miss Anthony's contribution to all these aspects of the suffrage movement was memorable, she was remarkable among all reformers because of the long years of work which she devoted to the one cause of women. She worked for suffrage for over fifty years. I believe it is the longest period that any one, man or woman, has ever devoted to any one cause exclusively. As truly as any martyr for a cause, she laid down her life for it.

THE secret of Miss Anthony's great power of inspiration was that she was absolutely unselfish. Her friends had the greatest difficulty in the world in giving any present for her own personal use. When some of her friends gave her a purse of eighty dollars on her eightieth birthday, full of gratitude she handed it at once to a campaign state. At the end of her life, her friends had learned that a gift had to be in a form which could not possibly be coined for suffrage. They had to give her a dress made to fit, if they were to succeed in making her keep it.

When one casts about for a man who worked for humanity as Miss Anthony worked, it is difficulty to find a type which corresponds to hers. Perhaps the only man with whom one would compare Miss Anthony was Abraham Lincoln. There was the same selflessness, the same touch of sadness in the depths of their nature, coupled with something of the same practical strength and sagacious humor; the same aloofness from the world, the same sacrifice of personal joys.

She was a constant inspiration to timid souls who feared to stand up boldly for the truth. I remember how the thought of Miss Anthony inspired me in my own life when I seemed to be called on to make a great sacrifice in standing for suffrage years ago in my own state. I was a young doctor at the beginning of my career. I was assured by all my friends that I would make enemies and lose friends if I stood publicly for suffrage, and while I had my way all to make and greatly needed money, I thought of Miss Anthony; and knew then that it would be impossible for me to put out the white light within me which was my faith in woman suffrage. So I willed to make the sacrifice. But I never made it; I gained a thousand joys and advantages from the suffrage movement for one that I lost—the friendship of great men and women, the comradeship of fellow-workers, the unsolicited kindness of rich and poor. I have never really made a sacrifice for suffrage. I would some day like very much to be able to. Miss Anthony laid aside all things for this one work and it was her devotion to principle and her unselfishness that was the secret of her greatness.

Her nature was uncompromising. She never saw an excuse for temporizing. If the thing was right, why not do it? She never believed that a temporizing policy was a practical one. "Cautious, careful people," she once wrote, "always casting about to preserve their reputation and social standing, never can bring about a reform. Those who are really in earnest must be willing to be anything or nothing in the world's estimation and publicly and privately, in season and out, avow their sympathy with despised and persecuted ideas and their advocates, and bear the consequences."

She was uncompromising also in her political demands. She asked the nation for full suffrage for all the women of the nation. The federal amendment was her choice of measures; the national capital always her choice for a convention; and be the weather fair or stormy, she brought her workers to Washington while Congress was in session to secure action on the national amendment.

THERE was something so steadfast in Miss Anthony's nature that all her little habits became known and loved by the public, which had seen her working for so many years, with the same fidelity, for the same cause. Everyone knows of Miss Anthony's red shawl in which she opened convention after convention and which she wore in the galleries of the Senate and House. Once her friends persuaded her to wear a beautiful white chuddah shawl, a very recent gift; but the reporters in amazement at this breach of tradition, sent up word to the platform that they would not report the convention unless Miss Anthony wore her old shawl. She who knew and understood the "boys" at Washington, sent post haste to her hotel for the red shawl. It was part of her, and therefore dear to the whole community.

I should have said earlier that Miss Anthony was our prototype in maintaining a suffrage school, for she was always seeking for women and girls of ability and training them to work for women or to work along lines that would open up new opportunities to women. She trained with great care her successor in office, and it is a tribute to her wisdom and insight into character that she chose as her successor Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The women with whom she associated were brought into contact with great ideas. She found as her biographer, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper; and no one could have carried out that work in a greater spirit of devotion and scholarly patience. But if Miss Anthony was succeeded by these women, it may be said that she is almost re--incarnated in one whom we have with us today. It seems as if her spirit had come alive again in Alice Paul. It was Miss Janet Richards who said last autumn of Miss Paul, at the beautiful open-air meeting in Georgetown, "The mantle of Miss Anthony has fallen upon her."

It is indeed remarkable to those who knew Miss Anthony, what a spiritual parallel exists between these two women. Read what her friends said of Miss Anthony and think whether the words do not also apply to the younger worker. Mrs. Laura Johns said it was Miss Anthony's nature "always to efface herself and her own interests and to put the cause to the fore; to be striving to place a crown upon some other brow; to be receiving and giving but never retaining; ever enriching the work but never herself; to be busy through weariness and difficulties, and resting only in a change of labor; to bear the stinging weight of ridicule which fell on this movement, and to receive with surprised tears the flowers that bloomed in her thorny path."

MISS ANTHONY'S funeral was one of the most beautiful and spontaneous tributes ever paid to one of our citizens. It was held in the largest church in Rochester, but amid a driving storm outside stood as many people again as the two thousand who were packed within the church; and they waited patiently in the sleet and snow for one glimpse of Miss Anthony, as she lay on her bier. "Four young girls stood vigil by the casket, each group of four for an hour at a time. It was an impressive picture—the great church; the casket draped in the American flag, with well-won palms and garlands; the girls with downcast eyes like angelic forms on guard beside it; and the ceaseless procession that filed past the silent sleeper."

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COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

The Political "Unfitness" of—Women?

INCIDENTALLY, the late filibuster has added a serious argument against the advisability of conferring suffrage upon women. Woman, it now appears, is constitutionally unfitted to serve in the higher deliberative body of this nation. Not only is she ineligible because she does not talk enough, but because she is architecturally inadequate for the task. Her brain is bountifully adequate, but her feet could not possibly stand the strain.

Peace hath its horrors no less than war, and being a Senator in the midst of a season of unbridled rhetorical license is one of them. Time after time in the frosty nights of February, Senators clothed in impenetrable dignity and other very good clothes have been dragged out of theatres, dinner parties, and receptions by a messenger armed with a writ of arrest, and have had to patter up to the Capitol to satisfy the reckless lust of some statesman who had to listen to himself and who was bound to involve the whole Senate in the common woe of answer to a midnight roll call. America has some impressive sights, but none more interesting than that of a flushed and triumphant tyrant pausing in the sixty-seventh lap of an all-night speech to watch his victims file in and be counted—unless it is that of the President's room back of the Senate chamber half an hour later when the roll call is over and the speaker is droning relentlessly on and a dozen septuagenarians, who sway a nation's destinies and own half of their respective states, are snoring fitfully on cots with their stockinged feet peering out from beneath the blankets, waiting for the next call to go to the front.—*Colliers*, February 27.

An Artist's Work for Suffrage

WOMEN who really are working for suffrage find all kinds of ways and means to express their convictions and to further the cause. There is no kind of work done by women that cannot be made into an argument for suffrage and there is scarcely a woman worker intelligent enough to realize what suffrage means who does not manage in one way or another to do what she can to help.

Naturally, writers, lawyers and teachers are at a premium in the work of propaganda, but even ahead of these comes the artist who can with brush, pen or chisel create an argument more forceful than could be put into words.

An artist who is doing gallant work for the cause that is nearest to the hearts of all progressive women is Mrs. Nina E. Allender, whose cartoons every week on the cover of *The Suffragist*, the weekly organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in Washington, D. C., present arguments quite as convincing as any that appear within the covers of the publication.

Most of Mrs. Allender's pictures are little scenes taken from the crowded streets in the tenement districts of Washington. Some of them show children frightened, half-starved, half-clothed, playing in filthy gutters in crowded, foul streets. These are not fancy pictures, but drawings of real children, most of them burdened with younger children whose care devolves upon them, because the mother must do what she can toward earning bread for the family.—*The Forecast*, February, 1915.

Mrs. Nina E. Allender

The Women's Political Union Declares for the "Susan B. Anthony" Amendment

By Elizabeth Selden Rogers

THE Executive Board of the Women's Political Union of New York voted at its last meeting to withdraw from its affiliation with the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It is hardly necessary to say that the issue is entirely impersonal and the decision made with only one object in view—the success of the cause.

On means and methods of work Suffragists may differ; as regards the aim of our work, the enfranchisement of women, all Suffragists are united and devoted.

We withdraw for two reasons: First, because of the increased dues required by the National Association. We feel that every penny of our funds is needed for our New York campaign. Second, because we do not approve of the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment, which the National Association is pressing in Congress. The whole point and advantage of working for suffrage by the national method, instead of state by state, is to achieve the enfranchisement of the women of the United States quickly and without referring the question to all the voters of each state. As Miss Anthony told Congress in 1884, "But when you insist that we shall beg at the feet of each individual voter of every one of the states, native and foreign, black and white, learned and ignorant, you doom us to incalculable hardships and sacrifice, and to most exasperating insults and humiliations."

Suffragists have been told that the Shafroth Amendment does not interfere with or antagonize the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, and that it is desirable to work for both.

To this we reply that to us the contrary is true. We hold that the Shafroth Amendment is decidedly harmful to our cause, and seriously interferes with the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, for the following reasons:

1st. Because to have more than one amendment before Congress, divides the vote, and gives men a chance to play off one against the other and pass neither.

2nd. Because referendums to voters are of doubtful benefit just at present. We have more on our hands now than we can deal with effectively. When we want them, we can get them in most of the states. To those states where it is difficult to get a referendum we say, "Support the Susan B. Anthony Amendment in Congress and then get your legislature to ratify it."

3rd. Because if the Shafroth Amendment passed Congress and was ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures, it would write into the constitution of the United States that method of dealing with woman suffrage. Once that was done, it would be very difficult to induce Congress to provide another method of achieving this object by another Constitutional Amendment. We might then never be able to pass the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, and would be condemned to referendums to voters in every state forever.

It is indeed wholly improbable, we are thankful to say, that the Shafroth Amendment will ever proceed very far. Why, then, oppose it? Because it "delays the game" and complicates the situation unnecessarily.

Since the vote in the Senate and the House, nothing is surer than that the Anthony Amendment will be passed by the next Congress. But it can be done more easily and quickly if the supporters of suffrage in Congress do not have a chance of shilly-shallying on two amendments.

If the National Association will withdraw the Shafroth Amendment and really aid in pressing the Anthony Amendment, our victory is safe next winter.—*Elizabeth Selden Rogers.*

Executive Board, W. P. U., New York, March 2, 1915.

Miss Roberts of Idaho Joins the Advisory Council

IN the past week Miss Margaret Roberts of Boise, Idaho, has joined the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union.

Miss Roberts is the only woman member of the Republican State Committee of Idaho, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the State Committee. She has done wonderfully successful work in organizing the Republican women of Idaho. Miss Roberts is also the Idaho State President of the National Council of Women Voters; and in these two official positions, as well as in her professional work as State Librarian of the Traveling Library of the State, she has come in contact with women in all parts of the state. She will take a prominent part in organizing the conference of enfranchised women which will meet in September during the Panama-Pacific Exposition at the Congressional Union Headquarters in San Francisco, to lay plans of work in support of the national amendment, enfranchising women.

Congressmen to Aid Suffrage Campaign

MEMBERS of both Senate and House are to speak in favor of suffrage in campaign states after Congress adjourns. Those who have already promised to aid the cause in this way are Senators Clapp of Minnesota, Walsh of Montana, and Sheppard of Texas, and Representatives Bryan of Washington, Mondell of Wyoming, Keating of Colorado, Kent of California, and Stevens of New Hampshire. Many others will speak for suffrage, each in his own state; among these are Representatives Porter of Pennsylvania, Baker of New Jersey, and Hobson and Abercrombie of Alabama.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

Delaware

Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*

Organizers: *Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Anna McCue, Mrs. Edna S. Latimer.*

SUFFRAGE is making rapid strides in Delaware. Proof of this was given last week when the Revised Statutes Committee of the Delaware Senate made a unanimously favorable report on the suffrage amendment. The committee consists of five members, Senators Newton, Walker, Anderson, Republicans; and Hart and Wharton, Democrats. When the House Revised Statutes Committee gave favorable report two weeks ago, it caused some comment that only the Republican members signed the report, and it developed that the Democratic members of the committee had not been present at the meeting when the report on the suffrage bill was considered. The Democratic committeemen, while they emphatically denied that this indicated party division on the suffrage question, were nevertheless unwilling to make any statement indicating how they would have voted had they been present at the committee meeting.

Mrs. Latimer and I have been at the legislature constantly during the past week, endeavoring to bring to bear upon the members the full force of the sentiment that we know exists in every district in the state. Remarkable progress is indicated by the attitude of the men. Those who were formerly disposed to take woman suffrage as a joke, know now that it is a serious question, and they must be careful how they vote. Every man here realizes that the women of this state will soon be enfranchised and that they soon must answer to women voters for their present attitude toward women.

This week has been called "Suffrage Week" because as the end of the legislature draws near we have tried to make people think and talk of suffrage, suffrage, suffrage, all the time. I believe we have succeeded, for I heard a Pennsylvania man say on the street the other day, "I guess I'll have to go home and talk woman suffrage. It seems to be the one subject of conversation around here." Mrs. Hilles has held parlor meetings and Miss McCue has talked to the Labor Unions in Wilmington, while Mrs. Latimer and I have been in Dover. Thursday night, Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. Latimer and I took the last trip in the Flyer, which has done us such good service, and held meetings in Rockland, Montchanin and Centreville, three small towns near Wilmington. In these towns, as all over the state, the postmasters and merchants have given us great assistance advertising our meetings and opening their stores to us when no hall was available and it was too cold to stand out of doors. On Friday at noon we sent speakers in automobiles covered with purple, white and gold to the large shops and factories in Wilmington to talk to the men as they ate their lunches; and at 4:30 Friday afternoon we had two fine big meetings on Market Street. These afternoon meetings have been wonderfully successful, for they have attracted shoppers, theatre crowds and men and women leaving their offices. Friday night three automobiles filled with speakers and assistants held meetings in rather remote parts of Wilmington, where little has been heard about suffrage; and at every one of these meetings the people were interested and eager to pass the resolution urging the legislators from Wilmington to vote for the suffrage amendment. On Saturday the meetings continued with unabated zeal the entire day and on into the evening. Sunday brings the big mass meeting in the Garrick Theatre that will undoubtedly be the finest and largest suffrage meeting ever held in Delaware. Representative William Kent, of California, will be the principal speaker, and Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, of Connecticut, will also speak. Mrs. Latimer has charge of the decorations, and plans to have the theatre resplendent in purple, white and gold.

SUFFRAGE PROCESSION IN WILMINGTON

This meeting concludes the work we can do before the vote is taken in both Senate and House on March 9th. We can simply have confidence that right-thinking men will see the justice of the women's demand and by the passage of the constitutional amendment in this session will make possible the enfranchisement of the women of Delaware.

Mabel Vernon.

Colorado

Headquarters: 324 17*th Street, Denver.*
Organizer: *Miss Ruth Astor Noyes.*

WE are planning a state-wide campaign to increase the circulation of *The Suffragist* in Colorado. The paper will be sent broadcast throughout the state to every woman's club. Mrs. Charles Bayly, one of the latest subscribers to the paper, has promised her cordial co-operation in carrying out this plan. We have gained many new subscribers during the past week, and intend to keep up this rate of increase. Among our latest subscribers to *The Suffragist* are Mrs. Margaret Conway, Amusement Inspector of the City of Denver. Mrs. Conway is doing a splendid work in this city in the cause of all women.

At present we are organizing a large card party to be given during Easter week. It will be held at Daniels and Fisher's Tea Room. Speeches will be given on the Federal Amendment and on the strength of the suffrage movement throughout the nation.

Dr. Margaret Long, daughter of John L. Long of Massachusetts, who was Secretary of the Navy during the Administration of President McKinley, has consented to become chairman of a committee to organize the professional women as a group to work for the Bristow-Mondell Amendment in the State of Colorado. Dr. Long, who is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, has been a resident of the State of Colorado for the last ten years, and has built up a large practice in this state.

A very successful meeting was held at headquarters on Thursday, February 11th. Mrs. Frances Wayne, one of the most prominent newspaper women in Denver, acted as chairman. The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the Colorado Senators to urge their party to have the suffrage amendment brought up in the Senate and passed at the earliest possible moment before the close of the present session.

Plans are being made to send gifts from Colorado to the suffrage booth at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

California

Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth in the Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds.*
Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

ON last Thursday, March 4th, the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage opened with elaborate ceremonies their booth at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst of California presided at the dedication of the booth; Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of England, Miss Gail Laughlin, Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney and Miss Blanche Mose spoke on the national enfranchisement of women.

At the opening of the meeting the members of the Congressional Union, wearing the regalia of purple, white and gold, and carrying pennants of the same hues, marched in procession into the booth. Among the marchers were Miss Helen Williams, Dr. Mary Sperry, Miss Gail Laughlin, Mrs. Genevieve Allen and Miss Vivian Pierce.

The Congressional Union booth is very beautiful, entirely worthy of the idea it represents; the decorations are fawn-colored and the booth is gay with Congressional Union banners of purple, white and gold; two massive pillars stand at its entrance.

Everything is going splendidly. There is a fine spirit here of enthusiasm and co-operation.

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
1420 F St., Washington, D. C.
This Will Save Much Inconvenience

CONSCIENCE money for once saying (a thousand years ago), back in my dark ages, 'I am no Susan B. Anthony.' I am trying now to be worthy to touch the hem of her garment." Thus writes one of our members in sending in a contribution to the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund.

Certainly Miss Anthony would have thought that the best way to be worthy of her was to carry on her work. If we cannot give personal service, let us at least help by sending financial aid.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $100,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(*Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.*)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM FEBRUARY 18 THROUGH MARCH 1

Miss Florence Sanville	$5.00
Germantown & Chestnut Hill Branch of the Congressional Union (per Mrs. Wm. Albert Wood)	25.00
Miss Nellie D. Morey	1.00
Mrs. C. E. Johnston	1.00
Mrs. John Dewey (Collected)	4.00
Mrs. S. M. B. Young	10.00
Mrs. Lillian France	1.00
Miss Helen Paul	12.00
Mrs. Jennie Monroe	1.00
Dr. Caroline Spencer	2.00
Mrs. Katherine F. Condon	1.00
Mrs. Mary E. Schallenberger	3.00
Miss Anna M. Diven	1.00
Miss Bertha G. Davis	5.00
Anonymous	.25
Anonymous	.10
Miss Virginia Arnold	1.00
Miss E. W. Adams	1.00
Mrs. Emma E. Morgan	.50
Miss Anita L. Bulmer	1.00
Miss Elizabeth Smith (Collected)	1.10
Mrs. Anna B. Lewis	25.00
Mrs. Emile Berliner	5.25
Mrs. John Neill	.25
Mrs. S. M. Stoddard	1.00
Mrs. Brackett Bishop	25.00
Miss Harriet Bain (Collected)	18.00
Mrs. A. M. Hillyer	2.00
Miss Margaret Huddleson	1.00
Anonymous	6.00
Mrs. Marcia Potter	25.00
Mrs. Gilson Gardner	1.87
Miss Emma Baxter	5.00
Mrs. Charles McDermott	1.00
Mrs. Gertrude H. Leonard	1.00
Mrs. Walter G. Morey	1.00
Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page	1.00
Mrs. Edward Townsend	5.00
Mrs. Richard D. Coe	1.00
Mrs. Richard Washburn Child	1.00
Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck	10.00
Miss Lucy Burns	3.00
Mrs. Arthur Ramsey	1.00
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The Misses Miller	25.00
Mrs. Everett Colby	20.00
Mrs. Grace Benefiel Cotterill	1.00
Dr. M. A. Schwartz	1.00
Mrs. A. Andres	1.00
Miss Anne McCleary	2.00
Miss Martha Neilson	2.00
Miss Doris Stevens (Collected)	4.00
Mrs. Frances Burdick	5.00
Mrs. F. J. E. Woodbridge	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
Mrs. R. S. Adler	12.00
Minnesota Equal Suffrage Association (per Mrs. Isabel M. Troendle)	10.00
Mr. Richard Patterson, Jr.	1.00
Mrs. Florence Kelley	5.00
Minneapolis Equal Suffrage Association (per Miss Nellie M. Merrill)	10.00
New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association (per Miss Martha S. Kimbell)	10.00
Susan B. Anthony Fund, Per Miss Isabelle Mott, Chairman	
Mrs. Wallace Greene	1.00
Miss Burnside	2.00
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler	5.00
Mrs. Clara Watts	.25
Miss Margaret S. Zimmele	1.00
Mrs. Carrie Wright	1.00
Faith W. Morgan	1.00
Mrs. R. P. Davis	2.00
Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney	1.00
Collections	71.04
Membership fees	8.75
Sale of tickets	8.34
Total	$435.70
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	56,182.92
Total to March 1, 1915	$56,618.62

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers

FEBRUARY 22 TO MARCH 1

(*In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.*)

Miss Virginia J. Arnold	1
Miss Alice Paul	2
Miss Mary A. Church	11
Miss Florence Sanville	1
Mrs. John Dewey	1
Mrs. Jervis Harleck	1
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	1
Miss Emily K. Perry	1
Miss Doris Stevens	1
A. M.	1
E. Mayer	1
Miss Elizabeth Smith	2
	24
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	597
Total to March 1st	621

Support the National Amendment

FROM all parts of the country comes the wish that the states will soon be willing to lay aside their expensive and isolated campaigns and unite to win the national amendment, enfranchising women. A leading suffragist from West Virginia writes: "I wish more than ever, now that so many states are putting the suffrage question up to the voters, that all suffragists would concentrate on getting the Anthony Amendment through Congress. I firmly believe that this could have been done January 12th., with the cooperation of the great body of suffragists. It will be a task of appalling magnitude to put the question before all the voters of this small state even, and it is monstrous that we should have to ask every individual voter for a thing that is our birthright."

A worker from Massachusetts writes: "We are really a campaign state here in Massachusetts now; but I do wish we could force some of this expenditure of time, money, and strength into a national amendment campaign."

The same word comes from New York City. A district chairman of one of the suffrage associations there said recently, "Political emancipation for women, state by state, is a colossal waste of time, energy and money. In our great cities the most elaborate organization is weakened by the constantly floating population. One day your members are here; tomorrow they have packed up their tents like the Arabs, and are gone."

Spontaneously, all over the country, the belief is growing that the time has come for women to unite, and secure from the national legislature the national enfranchisement of women.

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